

The Adams Sentinel.

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NO. 37.

Choice Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned
To take the last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leant upon his sword,
And wiped away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held a silver crucifix,
Which glittered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him,
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her, as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—
Oh, did not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost rank
In danger's dark array;
Be sure the land most dear to thee
Has wiped away a tear.

LOVE.

Love! I will tell thee what it is to love.
It is to build with human thoughts a shrine,
Where hope sits brooding like a beautiful
And divine.

Where time seems young, and life a thing
All tastes, all pleasures, all desires combine—
To consecrate this sanctuary of bliss:
Above, the stars in cloudless beauty shine,
Around, the streams their flowery margins kiss,
And if there's heaven on earth, that heaven is
Surely this.

Yes, this is love, the steadfast and the true,
The immortal glow which hath never set;
The "brightest" beam the heart ever
Knows.

Of all life's sweetest is the sweetest love,
Of all who can recall the eyes they met
To breathe in some green walk their first young
Love!

White summer flowers with moonlight dews
Were wafted,
And the wind sighs soft around the mountain's
Brow,
And all was rapture then which is but memory
Now!

Miscellaneous.

Sometime.

It is a sweet, sweet song, flowing to and
fro among the topmost boughs of the heart,
and fills the whole air with such joy and
gladness as the songs of birds do when the
summer morning comes out of the darkness,
and the day is born on the mountains.
We have all our possessions in the future
which we call "sometime." Beautiful
flowers and sweet singing birds are there,
only our hands seldom grasp the one; or our
ears hear, except in far-off strains; the other,
But, oh, reader, be of good cheer, for
all the good there is a golden "sometime!"

When the hills and valleys of time are
all passed, when the wear and the fever,
the disappointment and the sorrow of life
are over, then there is the place, and the
rest appointed of God. O homestead, over
whose roof falls no shadow or even clouds,
across whose threshold the voice of sorrow
is never heard; built upon the eternal hills,
and standing with thy spires and pinnacles
of celestial beauty among the palm trees
of the city on high, those who love God shall
rest under thy shadows, where there is no
more sorrow nor pain nor the sound of weeping—
sometime.

The Book of Psalms.

One of our religious exchanges, alluding
to the Book of Psalms as illustrated by
and adapted to the present times, says: "How
sublime a history for the war have we in
the book of Psalms. The battle-songs of
Homer can not stir our souls for the conflict
of to-day. These belong to the extinct
races, and are entwined with a mythology
that is wholly of the past. The old war-
songs, of nationalities and races are local
in their spirit and allusions, and can not be
reviewed with the same effect in later times.
But the Psalms are not for David, Palestine,
Israel, alone. They speak to the heart of
universal man. They exalt not kings, na-
tions, governments, local and national
dignities, but Jehovah, the Maker of the
heavens and the earth, the King of kings
and Lord of lords. They celebrate, not
alone the triumphs of particular kings and
armies, but the triumph of Justice and
Righteousness in the earth. The Provi-
dences of the hour is a new revelation of
the significance of the book of Psalms—
There is no longer any perplexity about
even the Imprecatory Psalms. They ex-
plain themselves as the maledictions of a
vengeful spirit, but the cry of humble
God-fearing souls for the vindication of
truth and right against iniquity. God is
now illustrating and demonstrating the inspi-
ration of the Bible. No other book so well
depicts our case; meets our wants; inspires
our courage; uplifts our strength; guides
our comfort; leads us, God who speaks
to us His awful Provisions now magnifies
His Word above all His Name."

The Little Shovel.

A poor woman had a supply of coal laid
at her door by a charitable neighbor. A
small girl came out with a fire shovel, and
began to take up shovelful at a time and
carry it into the cellar. A friend said to
the child, "Do you expect to get all that coal in it?"
The child answered, "Yes, sir, if I dig
long enough."

There is no labor too great for industry
and perseverance to accomplish, and it is
not so much the tools we have to work with,
as the spirit with which we use them; that
time, and it became perfectly easy to do so.

The Best Bed.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats
and drinks in a day, it is thought that not
less than five pounds leave his body through
the skin. And of these five pounds a con-
siderable percentage escapes during the
night while he is in bed. The larger part
of this is water, but in addition there is
much effete and poisonous matter. This
being in great part gaseous in form, perma-
nates every part of the bed. Thus all parts
of the bed, mattress, blanket, &c., as sheets
soon become foul and need purification.

The mattress needs this renovation quite
as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets
to be used without washing or changing,
three or six months, but to be regarded as
bad housekeeping, but I insist if this sheet
can absorb enough of the poisonous excre-
tions of the body to make it unfit for use in
a few days, a thick mattress which can ab-
sorb and retain a thousand times as much
of these poisonous excretions, needs to be
purified as often, certainly, as once in three
months.

A sheet can be washed. A mattress can-
not be renovated in this way. Indeed there
is no other way of cleansing a mattress but
by thus in fragments exposing it to the direct
rays of the sun. As these processes are
scarcely practicable, with many it is the op-
tion that the good old-fashioned straw bed,
which can every three months be changed
for fresh straw, and the tick be washed, is
the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

In the winter season if the porousness of
the straw bed makes it a little uncomfort-
able, spread over it a comforter or two wool-
len blankets, which should be washed as
often as every two weeks. With this ar-
rangement, if you wash all the bed covering
as often as once in two or three weeks, you
will have a delightful, healthy bed.

Now, if you leave the bed to air, with
open windows during the day, and not make
it up for the night before evening, you will
have added greatly to the sweetness of your
rest, and in consequence to the tone of your
health.—Dr. D. Lewis.

Crooked Spines in Girls.

It is a sad fact that nearly every young
lady in fashionable life has a lateral curva-
ture of the spine. This comes on at the age
of ten or eleven, and continues slowly but
steadily to increase, unnoticed even by a
mother's watchful eye, till the child is re-
ally deformed; one shoulder is much larger
and higher than the other, and one hip
higher so that the dress-maker is obliged to
put cotton in the dress, to make the back
look flat and square.

The boys, their brothers, have no such
trouble; why should they? The question
may well be asked by every thoughtful pa-
rent. I answer that improper dress and
other physiological errors; in which girls
constantly indulge, produce this mischief.
The dress of girls is always tighter than
their brothers', and this is began while she
is quite young. "Give her a fur," the
mother says, as if God did not do this when
he made the child.

This constant pressure upon the muscles
of the spine, which are designed to keep it
straight, causes absorption of those muscles,
and as the right arm is used more than the
left, the spine is drawn under the right
shoulder blade, thus making it project.

"The muscles are so weakened by absorptions
they cannot bring the spine back to its prop-
er position, and you have a case of lateral
curvature.

In addition to this tight dress, I have
seen girls of thirteen and fourteen with cor-
sets on. Often these are adopted by thought-
less mothers, in the hope to straighten the
child, but under their cruel pressure the
difficulty rapidly increases, till the poor de-
formed girl is sent to a spinal institution to
be treated. While this difficulty is gradu-
ally increasing, the young girl is sent to
school, to spend five or six hours each day
bending over a low desk, and when she re-
turns home, instead of being allowed to
play ball or any other active game in
the open air, as her brothers are, is placed
on a high piano stool, where her feet but
just touch the floor, with nothing to protect
her back. In this position she must sit one
long, painful hour. Do you wonder she
has a crooked spine? I wonder that any es-
cape, for all are obliged to pass through the
same killing ordeal.—*Leeds' Gymnastics.*

Caution to Mothers.

One thing to see mothers and servants push-
ing along the sidewalks the little carriages
in which they are giving infants an airing
on pleasant days. As I exchange remarks
with the practice, very dangerous one, and
is liable to do great and permanent injury
to the child. The position of a child riding
backward instead of forward, is an unpoli-
tely, he declined it at the price.

A Veteran Fifer.

At a military institute located in Frank-
fort, Ky., the cadets affected with the sec-
ond fever, walked against and old fifer who
served in the war of 1812, and tried to dis-
cover which side he adhered to. He was
rather taciturn, but there was a storm of
rage within him. One evening, being ban-
tered rather sharply, he pulled out his fife,
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

WE understand that the Gettysburg Zouaves will make an excursion to Littleton on Saturday next.

The time of the three months' Volunteers from this County, under Captain BUEHLER, having expired on the 20th inst., they were directed to report themselves at Harrisburg on Monday, to be mustered out of service, and receive their pay. We presume they were all in attendance. We have not heard whether any will re-enlist or not.

They are expected home to-day.

Col. JACOB ZIEGLER, of Harrisburg, and a native of this place, has consented to take command of the McClellan regiment, of Philadelphia. Friend "JACK" is well posted in military affairs, as was his father before him, and will be an excellent drill officer. Besides all this, he is a very "clever fellow."

HERMAN HAUPT, formerly of Gettysburg, and not long since the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War. This office has been created during the present extra session of Congress, and the salary fixed at three thousand dollars. Mr. Haupt is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1839. He was placed there by General Jackson in 1835, at an early age. He is a man of considerable talent.

Gen. McClellan to his Troops. Headquarters Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, Beverly, Va., July 10. SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST: I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all his baggage and camp equipment. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. You have proved that Union men, fighting for the preservation of our government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring brothers. More than this, you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches without sufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future, I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know you that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust that you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress and the applause of your fellow citizens.

Gen. D. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

From Missouri and Arkansas. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19. The Fort Scott Democrat, of the 13th, furnishes the following items:

General Lyon, who is marching south toward Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturges's command. He has also twenty-four pieces of artillery of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage wagons. McCulloch and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line, for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 37,500, including the Texas Rangers and a Mississippi regiment. Gen. Lyon's strength will be between 10,000 and 12,000.

The brig Costa Rica, arrived at New York brings two of the crew of the Confederate privateer Sumter, and reports the capture of the brig Cuba by her own crew, under singular circumstances. The Cuba was captured off the port of Cienfuegos by the Sumter, and a prize crew placed on board of her. Whilst going into the port of Cienfuegos the tow-line parted and the Cuba was ordered to anchor. As soon as the Sumter was out of sight the prize crew told the crew of the brig that they did not care where they went with the vessel so that they would not again meet the Sumter, and to prove that they meant what they said, immediately took off their arms and went to sleep. Of course the officers of the vessel at once resumed command.

Still more curious than the above is the recapture of the schooner S. J. Waring, which arrived at New York Thursday. The Waring was captured by the privateer Jeff Davis, and a prize crew placed on board. When fifty miles south of Charleston, the negro steward, who had been left on board, succeeded in some way not explained by the dispatch in killing three of the prize crew. Two others, natives of New Jersey, consented to aid him in managing the schooner, and brought her into New York on Sunday.

We learn that Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, succeeds Gen. Banks in command of the military Department of Annapolis. Gen. Dix is in Baltimore, and has visited Fort Mifflin. Gen. Banks is to be sent to Fort Mifflin, and Gen. Patterson, who left of service, will be sent to the command of the army on the Upper Potomac.

Over a million and a half dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th inst. The most disastrous of these fires were at Boston, five hundred property to the value of five hundred thousand dollars. At East Albany, which consumed five hundred thousand dollars worth; and at Milwaukee, where a loss was sustained of one hundred thousand dollars.

PROVIDENTIAL USE OF A BIBLE.—At the outskirts of one of the camps near Baltimore a few days ago, a ball was fired at one of our picket guards by a rebel scout, which struck a small pocket bible carried by the soldier, and glanced off without doing him harm. The Bible was torn, and severed, and was sent to Fort Mifflin. General Banks has the book in his possession.

Grand Military Movement.

THE ENTIRE FORCE NOW IN CAMP IN PENNSYLVANIA ORDERED TO THE LINE OF OPERATION IN THE SOUTH.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, directing that the entire force now in the various camps in this State, shall at once be prepared and proceed on the march to the line of operation in the south. In compliance with this demand, Gov. Curtin has issued the necessary orders to the various encampments, and active measures are now in progress for the prompt pushing forward of the troops.

The troops from the camps in the west, will rendezvous in Camp Curtin, beyond the limits of Harrisburg, whence they will be transported over the Northern Central Railroad direct to the city of Washington, from which point they are to be distributed as will best contribute to the success of the plans of the government.

The troops in camp in the eastern part of the State, will be sent to Philadelphia, and thence conveyed over the Baltimore road to the federal capital.

This order for the immediate mustering into service of all the troops now in the various camps in this State, will of course make it necessary to abandon all such camps, and thus relieve the State and the authorities of a great expense and a still greater responsibility.

Horace Greely.

This dangerous man has done more to bring about the troubles and want of success of the Government, than the rank and file of the South. He has been for months publishing secret and infamous attacks upon Gen. Scott, and the Administration, and doing his best to paralyze the efforts of those who have charge of affairs in this critical time of our nation. The Southern papers regularly publish his articles, and chuckle over them too—as it appears the Tribune alone of Northern papers is allowed to circulate there—a fact of itself sufficient to convict him of treachery. We have never had a favorable opinion of the man, and late events confirm us in our detestation of him. Now, the whole community here who formerly idolized him and his paper, now cry out with one voice, "Arrest the traitor!" We join in the wholesome wish—and hope his paper may be made to feel the strong arm of an indignant people.

Baltimore is at her old dirty work again. When the Fifth Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers were passing through that city, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, on their return home, they were grossly insulted in Baiter street, and assaulted by a number of notorious characters. At one period of the affair some of the soldiers brought down their pieces, and were about to fire, but the commanding officer prevented them from doing so. Some arrests were made by the Police.

The Second Pennsylvania Regt. passed through on Sunday morning about six o'clock. They were not disturbed. Passing the Washington Monument, they saluted the column with loud cheers and a patriotic air by the band.

A letter from Charlottesville, Va., dated on Saturday last, is published in the N. Y. World, in which the writer states, that Gen. Patterson had visited the different regiments of the three months' volunteers, and pleaded earnestly with the men to stand by him for the love of their country and the honor of our flag for a few days longer, but failed to gain support. On Saturday, however, the Indiana Eleventh Regiment, Col. Wallace, marched to headquarters, and informed Gen. Patterson of their willingness to serve ten days extra. The Second and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments left on that morning for home, and were paid off at Harrisburg on Monday. The "Blues," under Capt. Buchler, arrived here yesterday.

The Pennsylvania troops in Baltimore have all been relocated at the expense of the State, and paid off by the General Government, and have re-enlisted and been accepted by the War Department for three years, or during the war.

On account of the reduction of the army by the expiring of the time of the three months' men, the Reserve Corps of the State has been ordered into the field. Those regiments from the East have been passing along the Northern Central from Harrisburg for several days. Captain McClellan's company left Harrisburg on Monday for Washington. The Captain was here, on a short visit from Congress, when he received the intelligence. He left yesterday morning for Washington, to head his Company. The Regiments from the West are also already pouring in.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation calling to arms nearly the entire military force of the State. This movement is in consequence of the near approach of the Federal troops to Richmond. That city is being very strongly fortified, and thousands of hands, both white and black, were engaged in throwing up defenses, and placing cannon. They have already 75 planted.

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THANKS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Virginia Legislature, now in session at Wheeling, has just passed a series of resolutions thanking Gen. McClellan and the officers and troops under him for liberating them from the oppression of the Confederate States government.

HARRISBURG, July 18.—The body of the late rebel General Garnett, of Virginia, passed through here yesterday afternoon, on its way to Baltimore. It will be taken from thence to Fortress Monroe, and conveyed with a flag of truce to Richmond. It was properly escorted, and enclosed in an air-tight metallic case.

THE U. S. steamer Keystone State left New York on Saturday to convey the California steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall, with over \$2,000,000 in treasure. This duty performed, the Keystone State is to cruise for the pirate steamer Sumter until she finds and captures her.

PIRATES INDICTED.—During the session of the United States Circuit Court at New York, on Tuesday, the Grand Jury presented indictments against the officers and crew of the privateer "Savannah," for piracy and treason. It is expected that they will receive a speedy trial. The Savannah, it will be remembered, is the privateer which was captured off Charleston by the United States brig Perry.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Thursday last, the Committee to whom was referred Mr. Potter's resolution to inquire whether or not the Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, was in criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the Government, submitted a report that there was no evidence of Mr. May's guilt in that particular, the resolution having been based on mere newspaper statements. The report also exculpated the President and General Scott from all suspicion of a correspondence with the rebels through Mr. May's agency. Upon the adoption of this report, Mr. May addressed the House upon the subject of the inquiry, denouncing it as an unparalleled outrage upon his constituents whose rights as freemen, he said, had been previously stricken down and trampled in the dust by the Administration, through its military power.—His remarks were interrupted by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who interposed a point of order, which being sustained by the House, Mr. May declined to avail himself of the permission to proceed in order, announcing his purpose to vindicate himself on a future occasion. He presented the memorial of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, replied to Mr. May in a vigorous speech, in which he maintained that the recent election demonstrated conclusively the fact that a vast majority of the people of Maryland entirely approved the military measures of the Administration, and of the present attitude of the State. The tariff bill, as originally reported, was taken up and passed.—It imposes a duty of five cents per pound on coffee, and fifteen cents per pound on teas of all descriptions. Sugar and salt are also made subject to varying duties.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to reduce the rate on sugar in the tariff bill, which the House will probably acquiesce in.

The bill from the Committee on Commerce, appropriating three millions of dollars, to suppress privateering, to render the blockade more effectual, and that has passed the House, provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase, or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance, stores, and munitions of war, as will enable them to render the most efficient service.

The Three Months' Volunteers. Within a few days it is estimated that eighty thousand volunteers will be discharged from the service, their terms of enlistment (three months) having expired. This force will comprise nearly all who rushed from the loyal States to the defense of the National Capital and Fortress Monroe, while these points were in momentary danger of an attack; also, most of the garrison at Baltimore, and Annapolis, and a large number of Patterson's corps who compelled the enemy to evacuate Harper's Ferry.—Beyond the mountains they also comprise a portion of McClellan's division in Western Virginia, Prentiss's at Cairo, and Lyon's in Missouri. Looking at what they have done, whether by way of prevention or cure, the country can only say of them, "Well done, good and faithful servants!" Within that short period they have saved the city of Washington from attack and capture; they have tranquilized Maryland, warding off danger at Harper's Ferry, driven out the insurgents from Western Virginia; kept Kentucky from insurrection, and nearly crushed it out in Missouri. The regions thus saved or reconquered are equal in extent to a first-class European State. This is pretty good work for less than ninety days. Of the troops about to receive their discharge we are happy to learn that quite a large proportion—certainly a majority—have avowed their readiness to re-enlist. Some regiments indeed are not likely to suffer much diminution from this cause; among others, the sturdy Sixty-ninth, who have "made their mark" so deeply on the summit of Arlington heights, evince a decided desire for delving still deeper into "the sacred soil." This is highly gratifying news.—N. York Commercial Advertiser.

MORE REGIMENTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Secretary of War has accepted fifteen additional regiments from Pennsylvania. Six of these are to be ordered to Washington, five will join Gen. Patterson's command, and the other four are variously distributed. One of these, now at Cumberland, is commanded by Charles I. Bidle, successor of E. Joy Morris, who has not taken his seat in Congress. These are said to be the finest troops, in outfit and equipment, of any furnished by the State, special pains having been taken by Gov. Curtin in consequence of former complaints.

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LATE WAR NEWS.

The advance column of the National army occupied Fairfax Court House at eleven o'clock last Thursday, meeting with no opposition from the Confederates either on the march or in taking possession of the place. Trees had been felled across the road, and preparation made at one point for a battery, but there were no guns or troops on the route. The Confederates were drawn up beyond the town and a battle was expected, but as the National forces pressed on they retreated. The cavalry followed them some miles toward Centerville, but the heat of the weather and the previous long march prevented the infantry following. The abandonment of the village by the Confederates was so sudden that they left behind them some portions of their provisions; entrenching tools and camp furniture. The army advances in three columns, one on the Fairfax road, and the others to the north and south road. It is understood that the advance will be continued to-day to Centerville, eight miles beyond Fairfax, where the Confederates will probably make a stand if they design attempting to hold Manassas Junction. The only casualties reported to Gen. McDowell are an officer and three men slightly wounded.

The advance of Gen. Patterson's corps de armee was commenced on Monday. On Sunday Gen. Nagley's brigade was despatched toward Charlottesville, and on Monday the whole force, twenty-five thousand strong, took the route for Winchester. On Monday night the army encamped at Bunker Hill, where the Confederate force was stationed previous to falling back upon Winchester. It met with no opposition except a trifling skirmish with some Confederate Cavalry. It was expected that Winchester would be reached the next day—Tuesday. The impression prevailed that Gen. Johnson, the Confederate commander, would not risk a general engagement, but content himself with heavy skirmishing attacks on the advancing column.

The National army on Thursday made another advance, but without meeting any enemy to oppose their progress. The advance, it now appears, was pushed forward on Wednesday night to within three miles of Centerville, a village six miles from Fairfax Court House, and about the same distance from Manassas Junction. Thursday morning the army was again put in progress and moved to within half a mile of Centerville, and the advance drew up in line of battle, expecting a conflict. But instead of the enemy appearing the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the town, and a citizen ran forward and announced that the Confederate troops had retreated from the town. It was expected that the army would continue its advance toward Manassas Junction. A light of minor importance is reported to have taken place at Bull's Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, where the Confederates had a masked battery.

Gen. Patterson on Thursday moved his army from Martinsburg to Charlestown, and it is supposed will move from thence toward Winchester so as to take Gen. Johnson's force in the rear. The movement to open communication direct with Baltimore via Harper's Ferry, where it is understood a temporary bridge is to be immediately constructed. Nearly if not quite the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now protected by United States troops.—Intelligence had been received that Gen. Johnson had retreated five miles beyond Winchester. The report was also current in Washington that Gen. Johnson was retreating and would endeavor to join Gen. Beauregard at Manassas Junction.

Advices till Friday from the seat of war on the other side of the Potomac leave the National forces in front of the strategic position held by the Confederates at Bull's Run three miles from Manassas Junction. Their advance of the Federal forces was checked there on Thursday afternoon, and Gen. McDowell, it was understood, had determined to obtain a complete reconnaissance of the Confederate position before attempting a further advance. The Confederates have three batteries at Bull's Run, the position being a naturally strong one, and reported to have there the troops that fell back from Centerville and Fairfax, with a reinforcement of five regiments from Manassas Junction. The action at this point on Thursday is reported to have been continued for five hours without definite results. There appears to have been no close fighting, the Confederates remaining behind their batteries. The Federal loss was 30 killed and 40 wounded. Mr. McClellan, of Illinois, who was at the battle, expresses the opinion that the Confederates have at Manassas Junction and its vicinity fully fifty thousand men. Gen. McDowell's force is not over thirty-five thousand, with a reserve on the line of the Potomac of about fifteen thousand.

Battle in Eastern Virginia. FEDERAL TROOPS REPELLED. CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18. The first engagement of any character in eastern Virginia, during this campaign, took place at Bull's Run four miles south of Centerville, this afternoon. Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centerville, and this morning proceeded towards that point. Centerville was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little river turnpike road to the Manassas road.

On the road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was ordered to reconnoiter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centerville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies, the Massachusetts First, first being the Keley county Fusiliers and National Guards. They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods; when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly maintained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back. The federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front, supported by Capt. Brackett's company B. second cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the Michigan Second and the New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position.

The fight was hotly contested, and the loss heavy on both sides. Later in the afternoon the battle was again resumed; it was supposed by Gen. Heintzelman's column, which pushed forward to Manassas Junction, and was shelling the entrenched camp at that point. The reserve, under Col. Miles, had also advanced to Bull's Run, and the National forces were following up the success they had already won.

THE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run Bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which, were attacked with great vigor and bravery, and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself at the previous engagement, with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the fourth brigade to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of which the last battle (the Bull Run battle) was fought.

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first dispatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's Brigade of General Tyler's Division advanced to the Warrenton road, while Col. Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's Divisions, took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull Run and Manassas Junction. Col. Key's Brigade remained at Centerville as a reserve.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding that road.

Outposts were then fired in battle array. The Second New York and the Second Ohio on the left; the Third Ohio and Second Wisconsin and Seventy-ninth, Thirtieth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock this morning.

The Rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general.

Colonel Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy, was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.

The battle consisted in a succession of firing from masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage.

The Second Ohio and the Second N. Y. Militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked on the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to follow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work.

This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of Company G, New York Second, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and severely wounded several others.

Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retreating in regular order of their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York Sixty-ninth, and Thirtieth Regiments, which rushed upon one of the batteries firing as they proceeded, with perfect coolness, attacking it with the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them.

They found that the Rebels had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the Sixty-Ninth Regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieutenant Colonel was among those first killed.

Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of three P. M. it was generally understood that we had been hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's Division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrouck of the Wisconsin Second Regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode within our lines.

From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Rebels, of whom there is from thirty to forty thousand in the field under the command of Gen. Beauregard, whilst they have a reserve of seventy-five thousand at the Junction.

It is stated that: Col. Cameron, of the 79th Regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, and many other officers have been killed.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and cronies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of these members reports that Col. Hunter, of the Third Cavalry, acting as Major-General, was seriously, if not mortally wounded.

A report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Gen. Heintzelman has followed the Rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them. The cannonading was occasionally heard in Washington and from Georgetown Heights.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Messrs. Nixon and Frank, members of the House of Representatives, who entered Fairfax Court House yesterday with Gen. McDowell's Division, report that the Union men near that place had been hiding in the woods for days to avoid being impressed into the Confederate army. Farmers, also, residing out a few miles from Fairfax, were extravagant in their expressions of joy at the arrival of our troops, being, as they said, again free to speak their Union sentiments. Some had run the Confederates' pickets and returned to their homes with General Tyler's Division.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—A fight is reported to have taken place near Fulton, Callaway county, between Colonel McNeill's six hundred Federal troops and Gen. Harris' force of one thousand Secessionists.

Six of the Federal troops were killed and ninety Secessionists were killed and two hundred taken prisoners. The Rebels were completely routed.

An official despatch from Colonel McNeill states that he had met General Harris and completely routed him, and adds: "Our loss is twelve wounded. General Harris' force is considerably diminished."

General Mansfield is about to send troops up on the Maryland side of the vicinity of Seneca, to punish those on the Virginia side of the Potomac who have been slipping over and burning down the houses of Maryland Union men. They have destroyed four in that way recently. General Mansfield's orders will be doubtless to retaliate burning for burning, in London, if another such fire occurs on the Maryland side.

Mr. J. W. Baughman, of Frederick, Maryland, who was arrested some days since by the Government and taken to Washington, has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

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First-rate Properties for Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER has extraordinary valuable Property for sale, which he calls attention of persons wishing to purchase. There are several in Chambersburg, and two or three near the FAIRMS within two miles of Gettysburg; one of which is on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from town, containing 120 Acres, and one of the best locations in Adams County for a TAVEN STAND, having been occupied by the late owner for many years. There is also a large brick Tavern-house, Farm House, Bank Barn, and other buildings, and all well supplied with water, timber and Fruit Trees. This property if not sold before the latter part of October will be disposed of at once.

The properties above mentioned are all well located and desirable, and I ask every person wishing to invest in property to call with me before they purchase elsewhere, and examine the different premises, confident that I can accommodate him and make it his interest to purchase.

I have also all fine properties in the market both in town and country.

Aug. 29 - M J. JOSEPH WIBLE

GETTYSBURG STEAM LIME MILL,

CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE JOURNERY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing new and necessary machinery for grinding limestone. The mill now in operation is able to furnish ready supply demand for this use. Fertilizer.

Ground Lime-Stone.

now conceded by those who have tested it to be much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally used here in the State. It was first prepared by Dr. DINK, an extensive Farmer and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest to the truth of this assertion.

I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years, and find it to be a better fertilizer than the "Burnt lime, and creeps." It has given satisfaction the first crop.

PETER DIEHL

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient. Persons desiring to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER

Feb. 27. - M

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of the latest fashions, Cambric, Draperies, Etc., Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles, and having secured the services of W. T. KING, as Foreman, are prepared to put up the above Goods in equal measure to the best city manufacturing establishments. They have received hundreds of us within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show conclusively, that we do business in a No. 1 manner. Our kind of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and price, and we have a variety of others to please you more.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 17. - M

Second Arrival This Fall.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER! — JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second chance of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer at the lowest rates. Their assortment is favorable rates. They ask the public to buy and see their large assortment, convincing that every taste can be gratified. A cordial welcome to all. Goods such as Silks, Dressing, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cordas, etc., cannot be excelled for variety, and to be a better fertilizer than the "Burnt lime," as astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their Establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buellers's Drug Store.

(Oct. 17.)

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, are prepared to offer largeness to all who favor us with a call. We will not attempt particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Groceries, and a full and complete stock of everything asked an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A. SCOTT & SON,

Oct. 17.

Latest News. 1861.

SINCE we were going to press we received a dispatch that R. F. McILHENY has just arrived a complete assortment of HATS and SHIRTS, including the latest full style Silk, Dressing, Cassimere, and Wool Hats, Hats Spring and Summer of beautiful style emblematic of the season. A full and complete assortment of Mens' Hats and Caps, and for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

At the same time SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Busskins, Gaiters and slippers at 75 cents per pair — in want of goods in my line are respectively invited to give me a call.

My goods on credit and give me a friendly call; or all goods will be sold at unheard of prices to overcome the unlooked for crisis.

April 24.

Public Notice.

This public notice informs the public that we have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Mittens, Ribbons, Hosiery, Neckties, and a fine assortment of PERUWIAN and SOLE shoes, and in fact everything that usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, or the gentlemen have as complete a stock of Ladies' Dress Goods suitable for Every Season, Neckties and Suspenders, as was ever desired to the market.

Gentlemen's Dresses Trimmings in great variety, Playing Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Stationery.

Shirts, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Cottons, Cassimere, and Pants, and a full stock of Cassimere and Woolen Goods.

April 19. J. L. SCHICK

New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has opened a new store at the South east Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly receive, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Pines, Rice, Dried Apples and Peaches, Prunes, Vinegar, Herring, Mackarel, Salt Tobacco, Bologna sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candies, Brooms, Baskets, Tubes, Buckets, Washboards, and a full assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wine, &c. &c. He asks his friends and the public to give him a call.

May 22. - M

PICKING IS NOW SELLING B.

BREADSTICKS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS at all kinds of prices.
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

SCOTT & SON are selling Clocks, Cases, and Consignments, and all kinds of Groceries, &c. Call and see.

